FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEGOTIATIONS WITH NAVY, AIR FORCE 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

PY292209 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- Reliable sources have revealed that so far the negotiations aimed at bringing the navy and air force back into the political leadership of the process have been unsuccessful. The failure of these negotiations could prevent the appointment of a civilian vice president. According to information leaked, the air force and the navy have been maintaining their stands.

The negotiations to reassemble the power structure were initiated by the army, which also proposed the appointment of a civilian vice president.

Despite the failure to reach an agreement, the negotiations are continuing and another meeting between the three commanders in chief could take place in the coming hours.

CABINET COMPOSITION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

PY300053 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- The Casa Rosada has just officially announced the composition of the cabinet that will govern under President Reynaldo Bignone:

Interior minister	Gen Llamil Reston
Foreign minister	Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari
Justice minister	Lucas Jaime Lennon
Defense minister	Julio Martinez Vivot
Economy minister	Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore
Public works and service minister	Conrado Bauer
Education minister	Cayetano Licciardo
Labor minister	Hector Villaveiran
Health and environment minister	Horacio Rodriguez Castells
Social action minister	Adolfo Navajas Artaza

It was also announced that Gen Jorge Alberto Marquez was appointed as presidential secretary general; (Ret) Gen Carlos A. Martinez as state intelligence secretary; Julio Cesar Gancedo as culture secretary; (Ret) Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero as chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission; and Rear Adm Ramon Antonio Arosa as military household chief.

The Public Information Secretariat will be provisionally headed by Col Pedro Tarmando Coria, who is the executive under secretary of this office. No appointment has been made for the Planning Secretariat.

FOREIGN MINISTER-DESIGNATE CONFIRMS OFFICIALS

PY292308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2044 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- Reliable sources this afternoon reported that Foreign Minister-designate Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has confirmed in their posts Enrique Ros, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Felix Pena, in charge of international economic negotiations.

The sources also indicated that he appointed Arnoldo Listre, current interim Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, as his chief of cabinet.

Furthermore, the sources added that current Argentine ambassador to the OAS, Raul Quijano, will arrive in Buenos Aires on Saturday and will be appointed ambassador to the United Nations.

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENCY UNINFORMED

PY291253 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1136 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- Rafael Martinez Raymonda, who was in the past few hours persistently rumored to be a candidate for vice president of the nation, today asserted that he had learned of that possibility "through the newspapers and radio programs."

"I think it is good that the armed forces should seek reconciliation," he said. "After all, that is the path for the agreement we have always preached."

In a statement he made to the program "Nuevo Dia" aired by Radio Mitre, Martinez Raymonda, who is the leader of the Progressive Democratic Party, also referred to the possibility that a civilian president will be chosen. He termed such a designation "a positive attitude."

"But," Martinez Raymonda concluded, "I would be dishonest with myself and with the country if I said that I know more than what the newspapers and the radio programs have said in the past few hours about the possibility of my being a candidate for the vice presidency."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, BUENOS AIRES MAYOR RESIGN

PY300310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- All provincial governors tonight formally tendered their resignation to the interior minister at the latter's request to give President-designate Reynaldo Bignone freedom of action to organize the team of provincial governors who will serve under his administration.

The same step was taken by Guillermo del Cioppo, mayor of the city of Buenos Aires, who replaced Gen Osvaldo Cacciatore on 2 April.

The governors and Del Cioppo will retain their posts until their replacements are named or they are confirmed. This process will only begin in the first week of July.

LAMI DOZO TO TOUR AIR FORCE GARRISONS 30 JUN

PY300105 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM) -- The air force commander in chief, Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, will visit tomorrow several air force garrisons in the interior of the country to hold briefings with military personnel.

Lami Dozo will visit the Cordoba air garrison, the Rio Cuarto materiel depot, the 5th Air Brigade stationed in Villa Reynolds (San Luis) and the 4th Air Brigade stationed in Plumerillo (Mendoza).

Lami Dozo is scheduled to return to the capital late tomorrow afternoon.

COSTA MENDEZ ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL CONCERNS

PY291317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has asserted that Latin America is the only one that has to resolve Latin American problems. He added that many Latin American leaders have shown us the way, such as Simon Bolivar, who said that South America is a nation made up of various countries.

Costa Mendez stressed that Latin America also needs to unite regarding its relations with the United States, so that its dialogue with this country will be held in terms of force, equality, respect and nonintervention.

Costa Mendez made this statement during the television program "Periodismo Puro," which is aired by Channel 9 in Buenos Aires.

On referring to the action to recover the Malvinas Archipelago, Costa Mendez said that the Foreign Ministry and all its officials have waged the diplomatic fight during the past 3 months with admirable patriotism.

On referring to his trips representing Argentina in the meeting of nonaligned countries, Costa Mendez said: I felt very sorry that one sector of public opinion should not have understood our rapproachment to that movement. My embrace with Fidel Castro was not to show that we share political viewpoints, or that I was congratulating him for his performance in this regard. It was only a greeting to a man who was acting as host on that occasion.

I make it clear that we went there to meet with the president of the nonaligned countries, and not with the president of Cuba. Castro expressed his full agreement with our case, because it is a Latin American cause.

He added: "We were able to get the support of that movement for the Argentine cause and this is going to be very important when negotiations over the southern archipelago are resumed at the United Nations."

With regard to former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Costa Mendez said that Haig is a good general but that he was mistaken in not realizing that the Malvinas are nothing more or nothing other than part of Argentine territory occupied by a foreign country.

Regarding the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, Costa Mendez said that psychologically he is a very strong man who has close relations with NATO; therefore we have to move well if we want to prevent being overwhelmed.

Asked about the visit to Pope John Paul II to our country, he quoted a phrase of Cardinal Pironio that the holy father went to England for a visit and then came home to Argentina to visit his children.

Going back to the Malvinas issue, Costa Mendez, emphasized that Argentina has lost a military battle at a particular time but that no soldier fought in vain. Their relatives should know that they have not died in vain because for the first time the Argentine cause is an international cause.

He added: "Each day, more nations -- including the distant countries -- are moved by the way we fought for those three island groups. This will inexorably lead to Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas."

In conclusion Costa Mendez emphasized that he did not want to be a presidential candidate because what "I like is foreign policy, defending Argentine policies at the international level."

JUSTICIALIST LEADER ON MILITARY RAPPROCHEMENT

FY291455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0324 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Cordoba, 21 Jun (TELAM) -- Eloy Prospero Camus, chairman of the National Congress of the Justicialist Party [PJ], has revealed that should a political and military rapprochement take place, the Peronist Party will participate "if it is to the benefit of the country."

In a conversation with TELAM in this capital and within the framework of his visit to this province for personal reasons, Camus added that it is necessary for all the political parties and organizations to submit definitive solutions that will benefit the country.

"The Peronist Party is ready to hold a dialogue and to contribute to any useful solution for Argentina," Camus noted, "but we cannot approve what happened in the past."

As for the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the southern archipelago, Camus expressed his belief that we will conquer the Malvinas sooner or later because they are Argentine and because the sovereign rights of a country can neither be sold nor relinquished. Camus concluded that those who currently intend to return to the U.S. sphere of influence are mistaken, unless they want the country to be relinquished. However, I do not believe any military officer thinks this way.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ANDEAN PACT

FY292349 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] Jorge Cort, head of the Buenos Aires grain board, has termed the accord for technical cooperation and aid signed between his organization and the Andean Pact as part of a new stage "which we are now starting and that will soon yield fruit." The chairman of the grain board expressed "Argentina's gratitude to the member countries of the Andrean Pact, during extremely difficult times for the nation have honored us by showing active solidarity."

The accord provides for sending Argentine experts in agricultural production and trade and for training officials from Andean Pact nations in the operations of the grain board and related bodies.

The Andean delegation attending the signing of the accord was led by Jose de la Puente Radbill, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement board -- the executive body of the pact -- who signed the accord on behalf of his organization while Jorge Cort, Alberto Forlenza and Eduardo Blum did the same on behalf of the grain board.

De la Puente stressed the political significance of the accord and drew a parallel between the attitude of the signatories and the "historical embrace of San Martin and Bolivar in Guayaquil." He said that he believed "that he is following the path of friendship and solidarity" which had prevailed at the Guayaquil meeting.

TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EXPORTS, FOREIGN DEBT

FY290449 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 28 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Cordoba -- Argentine exports in 1982 will total about $9.8 billion. This estimate was made in this capital by Lic Jorge Caminotti, national foreign trade under secretary, who maintained that it was indispensable "to introduce new adjustments into economic policy to encourage the export of Argentine products."

He said that the current share of this country in international trade is 0.4 percent, and that "it is ridiculous to believe that we will never be able to reach a 0.8-percent share." He maintained, however, that it was necessary to be careful with the economic opening because of the difficult situation the country is going through. He anticipates that "certain foreign currency expenditures for traveling or purchases abroad will remain a closed chapter for a long time."

He described relations with the European Economic Community as "deadlocked" and explained that "Argentina does not accept any conditioning of its political action. The trade boycott imposed by the bloc of European nations is being overcome at a lower cost than we believed through the search for new markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Regarding the surplus which will be left in the trade balance this year and which he estimated at about $2.5 billion, he said in conclusion: "that figure is not sufficient if compared with servicing the foreign debt."

MORE LABOR UNIONS AUTHORIZED TO HOLD ELECTIONS

FY291441 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2228 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (NA) -- Another 78 labor unions, including the United Argentine Port Workers union (SUPA) of the federal capital, have been authorized to hold elections to normalize their situation.

The Labor Ministry today reported that the statutes of these organizations were approved through resolutions signed by Minister Julio Porcile last Wednesday and Thursday.

Therefore, there are now 233 labor unions with approved statutes. Approximately 1/3 have already elected their new leaders.

The new list of authorized labor unions also includes at the national level the Argentine Union of Shipyard Workers (SAON), the Single Union of Custom House Personnel (SUPA) and the Workers Union for Cargo Loading and Unloading (UTCD).

HUMAN RIGHTS RALLY STAGED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

FY291300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (NA) -- It was reported this afternoon that the two workers who were reported missing by human rights organizations were arrested by the police. One of the workers was arrested here and the other one in Cordoba. The latter is reportedly at the disposal of the army.

The workers are Hector Edgar Casani and Miguel Angel del Pla. Regarding Hector Edgar Casani, the federal police reported in a communique that he was arrested on 22 June on charges of drunkenness and carrying weapons.

Angel del Pla, a mechanic who is a member of the Workers' Policy Party, has also been under arrest since 22 June in a Cordoba police station. He is at the disposal of the authorities of the III Army Corps.

The members of human rights organizations staged a rally in Plaza de Mayo this afternoon to protest the disappearance of the two workers.

Representatives of these groups also delivered a note to Government House requesting that the government order the immediate release of "all the persons who were arrested for political and labor union reasons."

During the rally, the federal police revealed in a communique that Casani was under arrest in Buenos Aires. At the same time, a police officer informed the spokesman for demonstrators of the mechanic's situation.

The rally was staged in front of Government House by members of the human rights permanent assembly, the mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the committee of relatives of missing persons and political prisoners, the institute of legal and social studies and the ecumenical movement for human rights and service of peace and justice.

LA PRENSA COMMENTARY ON FLIGHT OF BIGNONE

FY290205 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Inquiries and Reflection"]

[Text] The U.S. Government seems to have viewed with pleasure the appointment of General Bignone as a "transition" president -- here in the country we have been in full transition since 1930 and we still do not know to what -- and appears to be ready to support his domestic actions at the international and even at the economic level even if his "solution" were to lead to a "democratization" of populist or even moderately nationalist leanings. At the same time Bignone and the current leadership of the army will seek, according to our sources, a relatively swift rapprochement with the United States and a definite end of hostilities with Great Britain without giving up Argentina's claims over the Malvinas but leaving these claims exclusively to the diplomats and without implementing in Latin America any political action capable of hampering or endangering Washington's continental policy, especially in Central America.

According to our sources this would be -- perhaps in less specific terms -- the approximate idea that General Bignone will outline to the leaders of the fifteen main political parties with whom the future president will now try to launch the first talks in his quest for an agreement, an agreement which will be formally discussed only after the cabinet is assembled.

The way things now are within the armed forces, especially in the army -- and also between the branches; between the branches, mind you -- the political parties are awaiting amid doubts and distrust their first contact with Bignone, of whose moderation they are well aware, although they still say that his appointment was aimed, among other thing, at "preserving stability" in the current army leadership. There are bound to be doubts at the party level, doubts which will be further emphasized by the relative "loneliness" or lack of political apparatus with which the president appointed by General Nicolaides and his comrade generals has started his work. We are told that this "loneliness" is such that the only person working with Bignone yesterday was Colonel Minicucci, a military officer much trusted by Bignone. In fact, Minicucci, a member of the group that advised Viola at the War Ministry and former commander of the Third Tablada Regiment, was later appointed director of the infantry school and therefore was Bignone's subordinate and member of his team when the now president-to-be was charged with the management of military institutions in 1981. Minicucci is believed to be as close to Bignone as, for example, Colonel Arguello is to Nicolaides.

However, this very matter seems to worsen the insecurity of the parties. Because the truth is that almost no one can explain how the Bignone-Minicucci team -- of obvious moderate or "centrist" leanings -- will be able to get along with that of Nicolaides-Arguello, which is believed to be -- at least Arguello is, as we explained yesterday -- of nationalist and populist leanings. Naturally, the large parties could find in the latter team more ideologic and even programmatic affinities than with Minicucci and Bignone, especially if we bear in mind that the president-designate has been marked in their eyes by his old support for Martinez de Hoz while they thought that they could see near Arguello a Mr Frattini, under secretary to Arrighi during the last Peronist regime. However, even the populists fear that the existing dichotomy will end up by precluding any firm understanding with the political power because they might be unable to talk on the same footing with Nicolaides-Arguello as with Bignone-Minicucci. In addition to all this there is the fact that the colonels do not always allow the generals to be seen, just as one sometimes is unable to see the forest for the trees, a forest -- on the other hand -- where they are not sure whether Little Red Riding Hood or the wolf is waiting for them.

As if all this was not enough, the confusion of all politicians has been worsened by the fact that the invitations to the great meeting with Bignone (will it be held at the congressional building, the city hotel or somewhere else?) were conveyed to them by none other than the men of the ousted president, that is Iglesias, Saint Jean and Mansilla, probably due to the lack of Bignone's personal team. They are wondering whether this means that General Nicolaides and Colonel Arguello believe that Bignone does not need any official political helpers, or whether -- more complicated still -- Arguello and Nicolaides will be the one and only presidential team with only the "advisorship" or two or three major generals, either retired or on active duty. Should that be the case, which generals will be chosen? The politicians are also wondering if there will be at least one retired civilian.

Thus, there is enough fuel for confusion (we should not speak of "disagreement" for the time being) despite the good will, that at both the general and colonel level is attributed to General Bignone, and his indubitable flexibility as a negotiator. If one does not believe so, one should only recall his patient efforts in Rome and Buenos Aires during the talks about the Beagle for which, during his last period as secretary of the army -- before and after 12 December 1980 -- he tried to follow two scripts as dissimilar as those written by Videla and Viola and by his commander, Galtieri. Now Bignone plans to swiftly conclude these negotiations in keeping with what has already been achieved in Rome by Ortiz de Rozas, his Chilean counterpart and the always steadfast Cardinal Samore (without the "sea of peace" zone, of course). Unfortunately the confusion of the politicians cannot be assuaged with ancient deeds and less still when there are even deeper unknown factors to brought to light.

For example, it leaked out yesterday that during his meeting with the representatives of political parties Bignone will merely give them a kind of personal curriculum vitae -- perhaps slightly more detailed than the one already published by the news media -- and a number of "notes" about his political thoughts. This would indeed be very little if compared to prevailing expectations. It is also known that his -- or Nicolaides' -- course of action places setting up the cabinet in first place and leaves reaching an accord with the political parties in second place. Not unreasonably the politicians believe that in this way the cabinet will be totally unable to reflect the possible aggreement for a "transition" and that severe contradictions may be incurred between the two essential elements for the march toward democratization.

Furthermore, the following rumors, none of which is very enlightening, are circulating concerning the cabinet and the plan of action.

1. Initially Bignone planned to appoint General Martinez as interior minister. However, from what we know, Martinez has not shown much interest in the post (somewhat alarming information if we take into account that Martinez, as former head of the State Intelligence Secretariat, has access to the right information). Some thought is being given to the appointment of a civilian: perhaps Aguirre Lanari. What ministry will be given to Martinez then?

2. The Foreign Ministry will be given to Muniz.

3. For some days now Bignone has not been holding talks with Mr Ricardo Yofre, whose "act of reconstruction" (his well known political plan) received shortly before Bignone's appointment by Nicolaides had the former's total approval.

4. Since last Sunday Bignone has not been seen much with General Bussi, with whom he has a joint enterprise or office, nor with General Villarreal, a great personal and political friend of his. To be exact, he spoke with Bussi on the telephone only once during the last 3 or 4 days.

In sum: Yesterday morning Bignone did not seem to be the same man on various political issues as last Friday. And so the civilian leaders wonder if he is the same man as in 1980 or 1981. This remains to be seen. However, there are some who categorically stated that they have severed their ties with the past -- read the "process." They are numerous military officers of the navy and the air force who up to now have held technical posts within the government. Some hours ago one of these officers held a very juicy dialogue with General Saint Jean as he tendered his resignation.

"Let us see" -- Galtieri's minister asked him -- "why are you resigning? Isn't it a fact that your branch merely turned over political responsibilities to the army?"

"No, general" -- the man in question replied -- "it is not just a turning over of responsibilities; we have withdrawn from the process."

LA PRENSA ON GOVERNMENT'S NEED FOR UNITY, SUPPORT

PY291629 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jun 82 section 2, p 1

[Editorial: "The New Government"]

[Text] The statements of various political leaders, some of whom are members of the so-called Multiparty Group which met with the president-designate, have revealed to us certain remarks of the future president, remarks which give an idea about the leanings of the administration which will take over on 1 July. This, as well as other data known about the position of the navy and the air force toward the process of national reorganization, lead us to certain reflections inspired by the desire to enlighten not only the officials that will take over the government but also the people at large. First we must insist on the opinion, already voiced in another commentary, that the president must have total, and therefore political, support from all three branches of the armed forces. In addition to the fact that the decision by two of the services to reduce their cooperation has caused great confusion in the system of power-sharing and power-wielding, there is no denying that it has weakened the authority of the new government just when the country needs leadership most. The decision to have a general take charge of the executive until the term of the de facto government ends, does not seem unreasonable as long as he surrounds himself with prominent citizens worthy of respect and loyalty in the performance of their functions.

Even though one may believe that a president from the air force or a civilian would have been better, the fact that the post has been given to a member of the army should not preclude the two other services from giving him the cooperation which he deserves at all levels. Otherwise, they will foster the idea that only the army's leadership is responsible for the military failure in the Malvinas Islands and that the other two services are free of blame. This idea would be an obvious injustice because the political decision to land Argentine troops on the territory seized from us was ordered and the hostilities that followed were led by the military juntas to which the officers that have now indicated that in the future they will participate only in the discussion and resolution of certain specific aspects, also belonged.

The people are bound to be alarmed by the fact that many of the guests as the meeting held by the president-designate were the same leaders of the same political parties that since the so-called "hour of the people" managed Peronism's disastrous return to power. The document issued by the Multiparty Group shows that they, as the emigres of the French Revolution, after the Bourbons returned to power, have forgotten nothing and learned nothing new in exile. They offer the same contradictions and the same promises from which one can only expect the return to formulas that led the economy to "zero inflation" and "Rodrigo's shock treatment" [Celestino Rodrigo, economy minister under the last Peronist regime] and, as far as politics are concerned, to the boom in terrorism, subversion and organized union violence.

The country must reassemble its foreign position and recover its influence and prestige at international forums. It must curb inflation and prevent bankruptcy while organizing an orderly return to the system outlined in the national Constitution. In sum, leadership must be exercised at the time when distrust and apathy prevail among the citizenry and when there is no true awareness of the seriousness of the situation. As Pellegrini [Carlos Pellegrini, Argentine politician and president of the 19th century] used to say, leadership must be exercised with all the vision, energy and courage that leadership requires. As never before there is need for clarity of thought to deal with the responsibilities of power that must be wielded without the president-designate letting himself to be deceived by promises or moved by threats which have no bearing on the general interest.

LA NACION SCORES BRITISH RETENTION OF PRISONERS

PY291404 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "From Prisoners of War to Hostages"]

[Text] No matter how deep we plunge into the process of reasoning, as reasoning is normally understood, we will find no logical justification for the British Government's decision to hold 1100 Argentine officers prisoner in the Malvinas. We can only make a presumption, which is not much of an explanation, that the British attitude is an effort to turn the prisoners into hostages until our country signs a commitment to cease hostilities, as though we were still proceeding with some military plans.

The Argentine people understand that if the document has not yet been signed -- a purely formal requirement because what counts in such cases are the real facts -- the reason lies in the institutional crisis created by the resignation of Lieutenant General Galtieri, which was followed by arduous negotiations to choose his successor who will not be sworn in until Wednesday [as published], the day set for the new president to assume office.

Only then, and after a meeting of the new junta, will it be possible to comply with the formality of signing a cessation of hostilities. The previously mentioned circumstances can lead no one of good faith to suspect that there exists the intention to evade or delay the fulfillment of a mere formality which Margaret Thatcher had turned into a demand of utmost importance to release our compatriots. We can thus deduce that she had conditioned the issue to a trade, that she had imposed the strange guarantee of retaining the prisoners.

It is clear that humane considerations have been totally excluded from the position adopted by London. It is obvious that London is not interested in considering the human sentiments involved in the situation of the soldiers deprived of their freedom and in the situation -- which is not hard to imagine -- of their mothers, wives and childrens. Disregarding consideration other than the attainment of their cold objective, the British decided to implement the tough law of their intolerance, dismissing any gesture aimed at softening a posture which is particularly rigid. There is absolutely no indication in this posture that a notion of respect for natural rights may come into play in this episode, thus attenuating the severity of that posture.

From any point of view it is impossible to understand this obstinate intransigence. This could well be called an act of incivility, unequivocal and gratuitous aggressiveness when things have already returned to their normal course, and when the fundamental objective now is to heal the wounds inflicted in battle. There are sufficient reasons to put away this chapter as an episode to be judged by future historians, but the United Kingdom has refused to do so.

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO SOUTH RESUMED -- Aerolineas Argentinas will resume its regular flights to the south of the country. The flights affect the cities of Comodoro Rivadavia, Rio Grande, Rio Gallegos, Trelew, Neuquen and Bariloche. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 82 PY]

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE FOR POLITICAL TALKS

PY291325 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The political dialogue between the National Political and Social Council [CONAPOL] and political, labor and business circles will be initiated officially on Thursday, 1 July, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the central government. This information was released by the public relations department of the Interior Ministry.

In contacts with political, labor and business sectors, CONAPOL will try to resume the democratic and institutional process that was interrupted on 17 July 1980.

Here is the text of the communique:

The Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry informs the public that in compliance with objectives set by the government to institutionalize the country to bring about national accord, on Thursday, 1 July, the National Political and Social Council will initiate talks with the various political, labor and business sectors.

An official note sent on this date invites the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to begin this round of consultations on 1 July at 0900. Representatives of private enterprises have been invited for Friday, 2 July, and representatives of the Bolivian Peasant Workers Federation for Monday, 5 July.

At the appropriate time the dates for talks with other unions will be announced.

SILES ZUAZO REJECTS 'EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT' PLAN

PY291730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jun (AFP) -- The Leftist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRI), the largest Bolivian political party, today rejected the proposal to form a government of national emergency composed of former Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo, Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer Suarez.

The main MNRI leader in Bolivia, Mario Velarde Dorado, told AFP that party leader Siles Zuazo, who is in Lima, maintains his firm demand that the government hold elections within 6 months or, at worst, within a year.

He said Paz Estenssoro has an incoherent political program and that Banzer has solid but rightist programs incompatible with the MNRI.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DONATION -- The Japanese Government has given Bolivia a 700-million-yen donation for construction of a childrens hospital in the city of Trinidad in Beni Department. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 82 PY]

BELAUNDE: SHULTZ APPOINTMENT TO 'OPEN NEW PATH'

PY292010 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0037 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Fernando Belaunde said today that Peru will ask Canada and Mexico to cooperate in improving the price of silver on the international market. To this effect, Peru is ready not to sell silver for 3 months.

Although we do not intend to speculate, we want to show that we are ready to take more drastic measures, Belaunde added during his regular Sunday press conference.

He said Peru is seeking to improve the price of silver and fixing it at a minimum of $8 per ounce. The fluctuating price of silver is $5 per ounce. Belaunde announced that he will receive the Mexican and Canadian ambassadors in Lima in the next few days to ask those two governments to cooperate and to make it known to them that Peru is ready not to sell silver for 3 months if necessary.

Belaunde said Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, energy and mines minister, will travel to Chile shortly to propose to the Chilean Government the formation of a common front designed to speed up the recovery of the price of copper. Both Peru and Chile are important copper producers.

The Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) will meet in Lima on 12-13 July. One of the main points on the agenda is the possibility of reducing copper production and exports. The CIPEC countries are Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia.

Belaunde also referred to the appointment of George Shultz as the new U.S. secretary of state. He said that designation will open a new path in U.S. relations with Latin America. I hope, Belaunde said, his diplomatic role in the Department of State will help in obtaining more support for the Inter-American Development Bank so it can extend more aid to the underdeveloped countries.

Belaunde added that Shultz' personal traits make it possible to predict a relationship above and beyond diplomacy. He said: I believe it will be a favorable thing for the United States. What the United States must do now is improve its relations with Latin America through an effective rapprochement by means of large multinational and binational projects, Belaunde said.

NAVY MINISTER REPORTS DELIVERY OF EXOCET MISSILES

PY300133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Jun (AFP) -- The navy minister, Vice Adm Jose Carbajal, stated here today that reports about a cooling of relations between Peru and France are unfounded. The minister said that part of the Exocet missiles ordered by Peru from France to equip the navy was received last Saturday and that the rest will arrive soon.

Due to the Malvinas conflict, France delayed delivery of the missiles a few weeks ago.

MINISTER PREDICTS INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR OIL

PA281510 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1432 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jun (OPECNA) — Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, on Sunday predicted a gradual increase in the demand for OPEC petroleum in the coming months. Calderon Berti said the increasing demand would be the result of the continued drop in petroleum reserves in the industrialized countries that began early this year.

He told newsmen: "We believe that during the August-October period demand for OPEC petroleum could reach 19-19.5 million barrels a day and during the last quarter of the year it could reach around 22 million barrels a day. If market conditions indicate that OPEC should produce more than the ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day, production would be increased, but within the policy of stabilizing at a level of supply appropriate to the level of demand."

He indicated that a production ceiling should be maintained, even though this does not mean maintenance of the current level if market conditions change. Calderon said that "the industrialized world's difficult economic situation is not exclusively due to petroleum price increases; however, price stability could provide oxygen for those economies, helping them to recover. If the economies of the industrialized world recover, so too will ours."

FISHING TREATY WITH TRINIDAD-TOBAGO RENEGOTIATED

FL281145 Bridgetown CANA in English 1748 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 27, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela have renegotiated a 1977 fishing treaty they said never went into force. Government officials here said that under the arrangement fishermen operating in Venezuela's waters were to sell half their catch to a Venezuelan floating fisheries plant. The remainder is to be disposed of in Trinidad and Tobago.

The negotiations took place in Caracas between a delegation from the twin-island republic and the Venezuelan Government. The Trinidad and Tobago officials, headed by Port-of-Spain's ambassador to Caracas, Annette Auguste, were invited to Venezuela by the Luis Herrera Campins government to look at problem areas and try to resolve difficulties being experienced by local fishermen in the Orinoco bank, government sources said. They said the five-year old treaty never took effect because catches were never sold. It is directed mainly at fishermen based in the Cedros district in south Trinidad, who operate near Venezuela's coastal waters.

During discussions in Guiria and Perdenales, two Venezuelan fishing districts, both countries agreed that Trinidad and Tobago's coast guard would be informed early by radio whenever local fishermen encountered difficulties in Venezuelan waters, or if their boats were impounded. The sources said all messages for the coast guard would be relayed through Guiria port authorities. The governments further agreed that Trinidad and Tobago fishermen who breached Venezuelan fishing laws and regulations were to be escorted (by the Venezuelan coast guard) to a fisheries officer in the area, who would handle the matter.

The Venezuelan authorities explained that it was important for Trinidad and Tobago fishermen operating in their waters to carry personal identification cards, boat registration documents and fishing permits, the officials said.

The Trinidad and Tobago team visited the areas where their fishermen operate while in Venezuela. The team also included the commanding officer of the coast guard, Jack Williams, a fisheries officer, Mervyn la Croix, a representative of the Cedros fishing association, Esook Ali, and the second secretary in the Caracas embassy, Roger Moore.

HERRERA CAMPINS QUESTIONED ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA290456 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2309 GMT 28 Jun 82

[News conference by President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] In an interview published [words indistinct] you said Latin America's international relations had to be reviewed. Does this imply the possibility of a normalization of relations with Cuba and an improvement and expansion of relations with socialist countries?

[Answer] We have friendly relations and trade with socialist countries in Europe and Asia in general. Our exchange with many of these countries is constant and frequent in many areas -- cultural, sports and economic aspects. We had an incident with Cuba that everybody knows about. It isn't good for inter-American relations to have areas of friction. We don't want to remain at an impasse. We want instead to overcome this situation. However, we want to overcome it while fully respecting our form of government and the actions of the public branches within our democratic system.

We've had two key issues pending with Cuba: First the problem of the refugees, or the right to seek asylym, and second the case of the hijacked Cuban plane. Regarding this, we've said that the conviction or acquittal of the defendants does not depend on the executive branch because we have a division of public powers here. Therefore, it is a matter that concerns the judicial branch, but this is not believed.

However, we believe we must ease these areas of tension for the sake of the inter-American system. The ideal situation would be to have harmonious relations among nations.

We continue to think that we need to reflect on ways to [word indistinct] Latin American relations after the South Atlantic conflict. Hilarion Cardozo, our ambassador to the OAS, will discuss these matters in a speech he will make on 1 July when he takes over as chairman of the OAS Permanent Commission. He will make an interesting statement about our concerns and objectives in this matter.

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON AID

PA252247 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[By William Cespedes]

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for approximately 45 minutes today. They discussed Costa Rican issues, the aid needed for various programs and the actions that his government has already undertaken. At the end of the meeting, President Monge made the following statement to Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] [Monge] We talked about the problems of Costa Rica, Central America and the Caribbean; about the policies and programs we are implementing to overcome our crisis; and about the actions we are taking to obtain aid from friendly democratic countries of this continent, Western Europe and Japan. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had encouraging words for our efforts on behalf of Costa Rica and is very familiar with our country and with the problems we are having. He also expressed the desire to give us some help.

[Question] What are the chances that the United Nations will increase aid to Costa Rica?

[Answer] The secretary general said that he was willing to support our efforts at the United Nations. I am fully convinced that he wants to help us. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SETS UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE AT 80,000

PA261920 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Jun 82 p 4A

[Excerpts] Rolando Gonzalez, director of the employment office of the Labor Ministry, has stated that the unemployment fund will begin functioning soon and that the possibility that it could be next month should not be discarded. He also said that a food bond program aimed at giving state help to the very poor could also go into effect around the same time.

The rules and other details of the fund and the bond programs must be ready before 14 July, he said. Right now there are 80,000 unemployed persons in the country. An additional 97,000 persons are underemployed (either they don't work a complete shift or they work only occasionally).

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS ECONOMIC MEASURES, MARTIAL LAW

PA300002 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] During a plenary session yesterday, the Constituent Assembly extended Decree No 544 for 9 months and the state of martial law for 30 days. Decree No 544, which promulgates the law on economic stabilization and price control, was approved unanimously. Its extension was decided upon on the basis of a favorable report issued by the economic and agricultural commission and as a result of analyses and hearings involving the economy and finance ministers and other officials involved in the enforcement of this legislation.

The 30-day extension of the state of martial law, which suspends constitutional guarantees, was issued pursuant to the request for extension submitted by the president of the republic through the interior, defense and public security ministers. The decree granting the extension was approved by 51 votes. The voting was oral and public and approval was granted without amendments.

GARCIA DISCUSSES U.S. AID, HAIG'S RESIGNATION

PA290432 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister, has denied having talked with Fidel Castro. The senior military officer answered some questions from newsmen shortly after meeting with two U.S. congressmen, with whom he discussed the situation in El Salvador and military and economic cooperation with our country. Regarding U.S. assistance, Garica said that it could not be extended but admitted that he was pleased because the talks were very encouraging.

Some news media have reported that General Garcia talked with President Castro. In view of this, the defense minister emphatically denied having been in contact with the dictator in any way. He noted that this is one of Castro's lies and stressed that he will never do anything behind the backs of the people, to whom he has always told the truth. He then reiterated that "I have never been in contact with Cuba."

Garcia said there is nothing new in the case of Colonel Castillo. The latest is what was officially said through the Armed Forces Press Committee. That is, it was asked that the official's life be spared. He said that the situation in Morazan is favorable and that conditions for achieving the armed forces' objectives are positive. He stressed that the armed forces are in control of San Fernando, Perquin and all Morazan Department. Of course, there are always isolated groups of terrorists who devote themselves to harassing the civilian population, he said.

Concerning the resignation of Gen Alexander Haig as U.S. secretary of state, General Garcia said he deeply regretted his resignation because Haig had considerable sympathy for the Salvadoran cause and always helped us very much. In addition, he described Haig as a "great man." The U.S. congressmen declined to answer questions.

SIX MISSING JOURNALISTS FOUND SAFE, UNHURT

PA292344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The six journalists who disappeared yesterday in the vicinity of Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador, were found safe and sound this afternoon in a mountainous area of the same region, a military source announced. The source did not offer details of the discovery of the journalists -- one British citizen [as received], two Guatemalans and three Salvadorans -- saying only that the armed forces received a curt telephone calling revealing that they had been located.

All of them are now in San Salvador. One, who asked that his name not be revealed, told ACAN-EFE that he would rather not go into details and said that "we really had a big scare." The journalists disappeared during an armed clash between the FMLN clandestine forces and the Salvadoran Army.

ARMY LAUNCHES SEARCH, SETS CURFEW IN SUCHITOTO

PA292140 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Jun 82 p 20

[Text] The army has established a curfew in Suchitoto after taking complete control of the city following the massacre of 14 Salvadoran citizens by terrorists.

The dead included lower court Judge Carlos Arturo Barrientos, his secretary Blanca America Figueroa, Estela Alas and others. The situation in Suchitoto is considered unbearable. This has led the army to launch one of the most intensive searches ever staged in that town.

MILITARY USES 'U.S. TECHNIQUES' TO IMPROVE IMAGE

PA252028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1504 GMT 25 Jun 82

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran Ministry of Defense is using U.S. propaganda techniques in an attempt to improve the security forces' image, which has been tarnished by accusations of torture and murders.

Radio and television programs, full page advertisements in the local press, and huge billboards showing the Central American country's lush countryside, proclaim a message aimed at winning the population's hearts and minds: "The security forces were created to protect the citizens." Now the Salvadoran's favorite soap operas are constantly interrupted either by propaganda for the armed forces or by commercials which depict U.S. actress Ali McGraw praising a certain brand of soap.

RADIO VENCEREMOS DETAILS HONDURAN INTERVENTION

Northeast Front Commander

PA291435 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Statement by Commander Jorge Melendez at headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- recorded relay]

[Text] We report to the Salvadoran people the latest events in the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front. Since our forces withdrew from their positions in San Fernando, Perquin and the Torola-San Fernando road, the national army has been promoting a broad campaign of lies, talking of heavy fighting against positions that are not really being defended by our forces. At the same time, we have carried out movements in accordance with our plan and we are constantly watching the enemy. There have been some clashes between the enemy and our observation patrols but nothing very important. [Words indistinct] not trying to advance.

However, in the past few days there have been important events which essentially have to do with foreign intervention. In view of the Salvadoran Army's inability to defeat the FMLN forces in Morazan Department despite the use of the best troops of the dictatorship -- the Atlacatl, Belloso and Atonatl Battalions, which have sustained many casualties without so far being able to advance -- the Honduran Army has begun to take a number of positions which evidently show that it is preparing [as heard] to intervene.

The Honduran Army began to concentrate in the town of Colomoncagua and in the following places on the border with El Salvador: El Alumbrador, El Cerron school, (El Filon) near Soledad village and (Mulegal), west of the town of San Fernando. All these places are in Honduran territory. But the Honduran Army troops used that area to (?go to) Chagualaca hill in Salvadoran territory. At the same time, on 26 June, they kept the residents of those border areas isolated, preventing them from traveling to nearby towns to purchase food or other articles. They wanted to keep this maneuver against the Salvadoran people hidden.

On the afternoon of 26 June, the Honduran Army clashed with one of our units which was on a reconnaissance mission on Chagualaca hill in Salvadoran territory. In this clash which [words indistinct] we sustained one wounded. We do not know if the Honduran Army sustained any casualties.

On 27 June, the following actions occurred: Ten Honduran army helicopters flew over an extensive part of Salvadoran territory including (Sabanitas), (Llano el Bailadero), Las Pilas, Joateca and (El Hondable) until they landed in (Los Altos del Aguacate) canton, 3 km from the town of Corinto. They landed a large number of troops there. At the same time, coming from the Honduran side, they began to move more troops along the border and to transport via helicopters a large amount of ammunition and troops to the towns of San Antonio, Llano Largo and (Alajitas) in Honduran territory.

The movements of the Honduran Army were immediately denounced by Radio Venceremos, the solidarity organizations of the FMLN and international news agencies.

On the afternoon of the 27th, the helicopters which had landed troops in (Altos del Aguacate) in Salvadoran territory once again arrived and picked up the Honduran troops and transported them to Llano Largo and Junriguara in Honduran territory. So far, the Honduran Army has moved 1,500 to 1,700 men to the areas near or on the border with El Salvador and sometimes inside Salvadoran territory. It has also concentrated troops in Colomoncagua.

So far the only confirmed clash with one of our patrols is the one which occurred on Chagualaca hill, in the northern part of the department. That hill is located northwest of San Fernando. On the 28th, a large number of helicopters continued to fly over areas near the border.

Today at 1800 there was a heavy clash with rifle fire and grenades [words indistinct] in (Rio San Antonio), north of the town of Joateca. As of 2000, the clash, which began at 1800, continues. We think that the clash could be between Honduran and Salvadoran troops due to errors of [word indistinct] in their operation or it could be a confrontation with one of our scouting patrols. So far we do not have confirmation of the nature of the confrontation. As soon as it is confirmed, it will be reported to the Salvadoran people.

We think that this Honduran Army intervention is due to the pressures of the U.S. Government, the Reagan administration, and the interests of the most reactionary and fascist sectors of the Honduran Army. We believe that it does not have the approval of the Honduran people and the progressive sectors of the Honduran interventionist policy which is completely contrary to their interests and which is raising to a regional level a conflict whose nature is that of a struggle of a people against a dictatorship. That regional conflict is the result of the pressures of the Reagan administration on the Honduran Government so that it will participate in support of a genocidal army which is in the process of being defeated by the Salvadoran revolutionary and democratic forces. Those pressures are supported by the fascist and rightwing sectors of the Honduran Army.

We also issue a call to the international public and international organizations to energetically oppose the interventionist policies of the fascist sectors of the Honduran Army and the Ronald Reagan government which endanger peace and stability of the Central American region. They want to involve the governments and armies of the Central American region in an unjust, bloody and destructive military adventure. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! General commander of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

'Manifesto' to Hondurans

PA291600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 82

["Manifesto to the Honduran People" from the General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN addresses the fraternal people of Honduras to charge that beginning on 27 June, two infantry battalions and units of the Honduran Army transported by helicopters entered Salvadoran territory in Morazan Department.

At the same time, Honduran officers from Santa Rosa de Copan arrived at El Paraiso garrison in Chalatenango to plan new interventionist steps against our forces and to help the armed forces of the criminal fascist dictatorship which the Salvadoran people, led by the FMLN, are defeating at the cost of much blood.

This aggression has been ordered by the warmongering U.S. Government headed by Ronald Reagan. The high command headed by Col Gustavo Alvarez, well known murderer of the Honduran people, and the Roberto Suazo Cordova government are acting like puppets and vile tools of Washington.

When the Honduran people elected that government, they expected peace, democracy and social progress. Instead, they are receiving increasing repression and an aggressive and adventurist policy which not only endangers peace in Honduras but threatens the regionalization of the war being waged in our country.

We are united with the Honduran people by our struggle throughout history for independence, democracy and Central America unity. We are also united by a future of liberation, and nothing can break the brotherhood between our two peoples. We are united by the same situation of exploitation and oppression and the same desire for freedom and social justice.

In the face of our oppressors and exploiters who are the same [word indistinct] oligarchs in our countries and Yankee imperialism, we have issued orders to our revolutionary armed forces to repel the aggressor Honduran troops. We have been making efforts to cooperate with the majority sectors of Honduras which have repeatedly called for the maintenance of neutrality with our country.

Because of this, and despite the dozens of our companeros who have disappeared and who have been imprisoned by the Honduran repressive forces, the repression against thousands of refugees and the constant incursions of the Honduran Army against FMLN positions along the border area, and without abandoning the position in favor of the legitimate demand for neutrality, we are forced to respond to the aggression against the Salvadoran people. The imperialist Reagan government, the high military command of the Honduran Army and the puppet Honduran Government will be responsible for the consequences of this on the peace in the region. It is clear that such an aggression gives us the right to fight it [the Honduran Army] anywhere in its own territory that we deem advisable.

The FMLN understands that the high command of the Honduran Army is acting against the desire of a large part of its officers and soldiers, who have repeatedly been opposing intervention in our country. We issue a call to these patriotic sectors of the Honduran Army to refuse to be blind instruments of the Yankee imperialist government against a brother people. We call on them to maintain high the spirit of unity and the great liberation ideas of Francisco Morazan, under whose leadership our two peoples fought. We call on the Honduran people to express their energetic opposition to the aggression, to oppose the regionalization of the war, to increase their solidaristic struggle and to defend the rights of the Salvadoran refugees who, along with the invasion of our country, are being attacked by the army in their camps in Honduras.

The dangerous aggression of the Honduran Army against our people will end with a sure defeat and with the active solidarity of the people of Honduras, Central America and the world. We will defeat the aggressors and we will prevent the success of the plans of their Yankee imperialist masters. Nothing and no one can halt the victory of the Central American peoples.

[Dated] El Salvador, 28 June 1982. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front; Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas, first military official; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta, second military official; Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Francisco, third military official; Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Maria, in charge of militias; Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Luisa, in charge of Radio Venceremos system.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Central Front Operation

PA281710 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 Jun 82

[War bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 0300 on 26 June, the revolutionary military operation called "Chalatenango and Morazan United Will Prevail" began, with a simultaneous attack on enemy positions in Ojos de Agua and El Carrizal in the northern section of Chalatenango Department. Similarly, an annihilation attack was staged against an enemy advance post at El Jicaro, only 2 km from Chalatenango in the same department. In addition, local guerrillas established control over the highways. The following were among the objectives of those revolutionary actions:

1. To reflect the repudiation felt by all the people of Chalatenango Department who have been the victims of an intensified policy of persecution and genocide by the repressive armed forces and the death squads which, with shameless audacity, have joined the fascist sectors led by D'Aubuisson, Magana and Garcia.

2. To express our warm solidarity with the sister forces that are fighting ferociously against the tyrants' troops in Morazan Department.

3. To show up the ridiculous farce of the fascist high command which, after sending its elite troops and other army units to fight against revolutionary positions in the department and after suffering harsh blows, announced that it had annihilated the guerrillas.

The military objectives of the actions were successfully achieved.

1. In the occupation, annihilation and confiscation operation at Ojos de Agua, the fighting began at 0300. At 1000 we had achieved control over the situation in the area around the military garrisons occupied by our forces. Eleven soldiers and 22 members of the death squad were killed. Our forces proceeded to seize the enemy weapons, which are already being used against the people's enemies. From now on, they will no longer be weapons for massacring the Salvadoran people. The national vanguard units that staged the operation were led by Companero (Doce).

2. The burning and destruction of the El Carrizal fascist military post and occupation of the post by our forces began at 0430 and by 0930 we had assumed total control. As in Ojos de Agua, the enemy troops were members of the 2d Company, Border Detachment No 1 of Chalatenango. The enemy troops, after suffering eight casualties, fled toward Honduras in open disarray, which reflects the men's low morale. Our forces have occupied the town and are exercising guerrilla control over it. In this operation we also seized enemy weapons, equipment and supplies. At 1000, three helicopters appeared and proceeded to indiscriminately strafe the town of El Carrizal and carry out the genocidal bombing that had been applied in the Nueva Trinidad area. The vanguard units operated with Companero (William) as chief of operations.

3. An annihilation and confiscation operation at an advance enemy post at El Jicaro was launched at 0300 and lasted 10 minutes, at the end of which the enemy post was assaulted and occupied. The five enlisted men who were at the post were killed. We then seized enemy weapons and equipment. Squads of the select special forces participated in the operation.

On the same day, a lieutenant assigned to El Jicaro was killed by a grenade that our companeros left in a device on the highway. Chief of the operation was Companero (Marvin). The barricade on the road from Limon to Concepcion, Quezaltepeque, is being maintained by our forces.

The enemy has not yet appeared. At the La Laguna roadblock, the enemy has appeared and fired off random shots. At the Las Vueltas roadblock, the enemy has not appeared. Total military material confiscated: 3 .30-cal machineguns, 10 M-16 rifles, 2 M-1 carbines, 2 Czech rifles, 1,643 .30-cal bullets, 352 5.56-mm bullets, 320 7-mm bullets, 458 M-1 rounds, 5 industrial grenades, 1 .38-cal revolver, 31 M-16 casings, 19 .30-cal casings, 2 M-1 casings, 3 PRC-77 military communications radios with batteries and a tuner, 5 knapsacks, 4 belts, 8 cartridge pouches, 5 complete uniforms, 4 canteens, 2 typewriters, a large number of other items such as trousers, shoes, shirts, tools, sheets and towels and a large amount of medical supplies worth more than 20,000 colones.

We inform our people that three heroic sons of the people died in the victorious fighting; Companeros (Camilo), (Celso) and (Walter), exemplary fighters in the vanguard units. In addition, we report that five fighters sustained slight wounds. These setbacks dealt to the oppressor army demonstrate once again the tyrants' inability to prevent the popular forces from advancing toward definitive victory and the installation of a democratic and revolutionary government. Not even the abusive interference of Mr Reagan will stop the collapse of the counterrevolutionary armed forces.

Defeat the government of the death squads! Long live the select forces! Long live the vanguard units! Long live the revolutionary guerrillas! Long live the FMLN! Long live the heroic fighters of Morazan and the other war fronts. Defeat, annihilitate and seize! Revolution or death, the armed people will win! Revolution or death, we will win! United to fight until the final victory! [Signed] Commander (Valentin Martinez), first in command of maneuvers

Attack at Suchitoto

PA291255 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Suchitoto area -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 June, FMLN forces carried out an incursion into the city of Suchitoto. They controlled half of that city and the section from Calle Nueva to kilometer 38, which amounts to approximately 7 km of that road. Our forces controlled this area for 6 hours. At 1100, our forces withdrew in an orderly manner. We destroyed an enemy tank [as heard] and a Massinger armored vehivle and we recovered five M-16 rifles, knapsacks, uniforms and other military supplies. We captured three soldiers who were members of the Sonsonate garrison. Approximately 30 casualties, including dead, were inflicted on the enemy.

We report to the people of El Salvador and the world that in the face of their inability and the combative superiority of our revolutionary army, the enemies of the people used a tandem-engine airplane and two A-37 airplanes -- which were recently given to the dictatorship by the Reagan administration -- to fly over the areas under our control on Monday at 1500. These planes bombed Calle Nueva near Suchitoto and (Llano el Rancho) canton with 500-pound bombs and rockets for 45 minutes. The dictatorship is shaking, and in view of its impotence it is replying with indiscriminate bombings by the new planes that Reagan has given the fascists.

Southeast Front Report

PA291315 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, San Agustin-Tres Calles section; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 1300 on 25 June, FMLN forces dislodged enemy forces from the littoral highway between km 61 and km 85, between San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca.

The fighting began at 1330. The enemy was dislodged and at 1400 the enemy forces were pursued to the area near San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca. Our forces then clashed with the enemy reinforcements sent from San Marcos Lempa, Tierra Blanca and Usulutan. The reinforcements were repelled. The battles continued until 1740.

As a result of these actions, we obtained total control of the highway between San Marcos and Tierra Blanca. We inflicted nine dead and four wounded on the enemy. We recovered 1 G-3 rifle with all its equipment, a 57-mm grenade, an RPG-2 grenade, 1 G-3 grenade, 200 7.62-mm cartridges and other military supplies.

In an effort to retake our positions, the enemy used .30-cal and HK-21 machineguns, a 57-mm gun, an 81-mm mortar and airplanes to uselessly try to demoralize our forces. It was unable to achieve its objectives. For our part, we unfortunately lost combatant (Pedro) and sustained three slightly wounded fighters. This action shows the high morale and fighting capacity of our revolutionary forces. Commanders (Alexander), (Arnulfo), (Pico) and (Paco) were in command of these operations.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON BRIEF VISIT

PA291805 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana arrived here today to meet with Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. Magana is making his third visit to countries of Central America this month. Early he visited Honduras and later Costa Rica, where he met with his counterparts Roberto Suazo Cordoba and Luis Alberto Monge to discuss problems of the area.

General Rios Montt and his ministers received the Salvadoran president and his retinue at La Aurora International Airport with the protocol ceremony befitting his high rank. The aircraft carrying the Salvadoran president landed at 1025 (1626 GMT).

Magana is accompanied by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, and other officials. The Salvadoran president will stay in Guatemala until this afternoon. Shortly after midday he will meet with the press to give details of his meeting with Rios Montt.

Joint Communique

PA292333 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Joint communique issued following 29 June press conference held by Guatemalan President Jose Efrain Rios Montt and Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana in Guatemala City; read by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola -- live]

[Text] Dr Alvaro Mogana, president of the provisional government of the Republic of El Salvador; and Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt, president of the Republic of Guatemala, met today in Guatemala City for a fraternal dialogue and an exchange of viewpoints on matters of common interest to their governments and peoples and to the Central American area.

The two rulers reaffirmed that their countries are fortunate enough to maintain very cordial relations and expressed their great interest in strengthening these relations as much as possible, so that regional and international problems faced by the two countries can be solved in joint agreement and from a Central American perspective.

They expressed their readiness for dialogue, both bilateral and with the other rulers of the isthmus, in seeking solutions to common problems in a spirit of brotherhood, since they believe that the peace and tranquillity of fraternal peoples will help to maintain freedom throughout the area.

As a result, they agreed to instruct their corresponding authorities to ensure that the deviation of the Paz River caused by its overflow will not pose a border problem to either of the two countries.

The Guatemalan ruler said that on 23 March 1982 the national army found itself with the need to take the reins of government in order to revitalize democratic institutions and to rescue both the people's fundamental values and the nation's dignity. He said that this was an eminently nationalist decision, welcomed and supported by all national sectors.

In this vein, the Salvadoran president informed the Guatemalan president about the basic events in his country since 28 March, when the Salvadoran people acted en masse in choosing a free and democratic system as the best way of life for El Salvador. He reiterated his desire for peace and for the beginning of a new era in which the country can enjoy well-being and tranquillity.

On this topic, he stressed the major role of El Salvador's democratic political forces and said that, in response to the people's desires, these forces are making a concerted effort to achieve these noble objectives. He also stressed that his government's commitment to the cause of peace and democracy has been met by the nation with trust and hope.

The two presidents agreed to (?strengthen) all measures intended to increase bilateral trade. They also agreed on the need for a swift normalization of the situation in the area as a basic requirement for strengthening cooperation and solidarity between their peoples and governments, so that a true and lasting peace, based on justice and equality, can once again be enjoyed throughout the country and by its neighbors and brothers of the [word indistinct].

The presidents expressed their determination to respect and protect the exercise of human rights as an inherent right of every citizen, both in their countries and abroad, by supporting and respecting the various laws on the subject. As an example of respect for human rights and basic freedoms in the republic, the Guatemalan president told the president of El Salvador that his government has invited the OAS Inter-American Commission for Human Rights to visit Guatemala, noting that this invitation has already been accepted.

The two rulers condemned terrorism and arms trafficking and reaffirmed their firm determination to struggle against these and any other activities sponsored abroad in an attempt to destabilize the countries of the region. They reiterated their respect for the principles of nonintervention and of the right of peoples to self-determination and demanded similar respect for Guatemala and El Salvador from other states.

The presidents believe that to ensure normal coexistence it is necessary to follow the peaceful procedures prescribed by law in solving differences among the countries of the region and therefore condemned violence as a denial of law and freedom.

They recognized the vital importance of the Central American integration process -- with its varied and [words indistinct] political, economic, social, cultural and legal systems -- as the determining factor in the reunification and development of the republics of the isthmus. In this regard, they pledged to join efforts to reactivate and reorganize the Central American common market.

They condemned the colonialist British attack on Argentina and reiterated their full and firm support for Argentina's aspirations and claim of soverignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The Guatemalan president said that the bases of understanding on the Belize issue signed in London on 12 March 1981 lost heir validity when the United Kingdom failed to comply with them.

Therefore, Guatemala does not recognize Belize's independence and resumes its freedom of action in the search for a satisfactory solution to its claim over the territory of Belize through channels recognized by international law.

The Salvadoran president expressed his government's hope that Guatemala will find a satisfactory solution to its demands. The Guatemalan president said that he hoped that the Salvadoran process of democratization will continue under the present government of national unity. Magana invited Rios Montt to visit El Salvador, an invitation which was gladly accepted.

Issued in Guatemala City on 29 June 1982. [Signed] Gen Jose Efrain Rios Mott, president of the Republic of Guatemala; Alvaro Magana Borja, president of the Republic of El Salvador.

ARMY REPORTS 112 SUBVERSIVES ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA291725 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Military authorities reported Monday that 112 members of "the subversion" surrendered in Alta Verapaz Province in northern Guatemala. An army communique indicated that this increases to 430 the number of persons who have accepted the government's amnesty offer.

GOVERNMENT CENTRALIZES POLICE INFORMATION

PA300213 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The government decided today to centralize all police information. It will be disseminated through the presidency's public relations secretariat. The government made this announcement without offering any explanation to the reporters who usually go to the police for information.

Rafael Escobar Arguello, the presidency's public relations under secretary, said that he did not know what instructions had been given to the General Police Directorate in this regard, but his office will coordinate the information from all ministries.

Since the time of Gen (Jorge Ubico), the police have supplied information to the press through both regular and confidential reports. This new decision has upset police reporters, because the closure of the Police Information Office could result in dismissals. In addition, it limits the Guatemalans' right to be informed without censorship.

To most reporters, the closure of this source constitutes a reason for a rift between the government and the media. They recalled that, according to a government statute, the law on freedom of expression, which establishes that all newsmen have access to information without obstacles or censorship, is still in effect.

GROUP OFFERS GOVERNMENT PLAN TO RECOVER BELIZE

PA261650 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Jun 82 pp 46, 67

[Excerpts] Members of the Union for Guatemalan Recovery of Belize, URGE Belize, have delivered to our editorial offices a copy of the document they submitted on Thursday to Foreign Relations Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola outlining a plan which, in their opinion, may allow Guatemala to recover the national territory of Belize. The document, which was signed by Raul Enriquez and Emilio Araujo, president and secretary of URGE Belize, says the following: The Foreign Ministry and most particularly the personnel handling Belize affairs should be reorganized. We feel that this is essential because they are at the root of the alleged failings in Guatemalan foreign policy which, by coincidence, resulted in England's and Belize's impudent actions.

Guatemala has severed trade with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is imperative to culminate this action with the intervention and subsequent confiscation of English properties in Guatemala as minimum compensation for the expenses which have had to be incurred since 1859, due to Britain's nonfulfillment of Clause 7 of the Convention of 30 April 1859.

Although some international law experts have said that this action "would not prosper" because Great Britain has never accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court of The Hague, Guatemala must sue Great Britain for $3 billion at this court for the 161 years Britain has been exploiting Belize without holding legitimate title to it. This crime is called usurpation.

The national government must immediately declare all efforts aimed at recovering Belize a matter of national emergency. As do other nations in the hemisphere, and since there has been some talk lately about demarcation of borders, we feel it advisable that the government extend Guatemala's jurisdiction and sovereignty to a 200-mile territorial or patrimonial sea on both oceans. This would encompass Belize on the Atlantic side, because this territory belongs to Guatemala.

Some actions URGE Belize and the National Civic Committee [CCN] may undertake are as follows:

To ask all Latin American countries to endorse our "boycott" of British goods; to ask the Spanish and Latin American peoples not to trade in British goods and to request portworkers in those countries to refuse to load or unload English ships. [Signed] Raul Enriquez G., president, URGE Belize; Emilio Araujo D., secretary, CCN.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- Mexico City, 22 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Former Guatemalan President Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro has been appointed ambassador to Mexico and will soon present his credentials to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 22 Jun 82 FL]

HONDURAS

MINISTERS DENY INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA300142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0046 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Defense Minister Col Jose Serra Hernandez and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica denied today that Honduras is intervening militarily in El Salvador. The accusation was made by the Salvadoran FMLN in a communique stating that at least 1,500 Honduran soldiers are fighting against the Salvadoran guerrillas, who have orders to fight and smash Honduran units wherever and whenever it becomes necessary.

"I have no information about the Honduran Army's alleged intervention in El Salvador, but for the peace of mind of the people, I will ask for a thorough investigation of the matter," the defense minister said. He added that Honduras always maintains battalions of troops at its borders, to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to ensure its position of neutrality toward other nations' affairs.

The defense minister said that domestic and international publications have pointed out that Honduran battalions are stationed on the border with El Salvador. Serra added: "That is true, we always have them there to keep foreign armed forces from entering and to ensure that only the refugees fleeing from the fighting in El Salvador come through."

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said that he was surprised by the news that the Honduran Army is fighting in El Salvador.

"Honduras observes the principle of nonintervention," the foreign minister said, "and in this respect it does not meddle in the private affairs of other states and peoples." He added that Honduras has the obligation to protect its borders, "which does not negate its respect for nonintervention." Both officials stated very clearly that the Honduran Air Force, which the FMLN has accused of transporting the troops, "always makes flights to all parts of the country."

ARMY INVESTIGATES ACTIVITIES, ARREST OF U.S. CITIZEN

PA292354 Teguciagalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Official communique issued by general headquarters of the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate -- no date given]

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate wishes to inform the people that on 9 June, at approximately 1530, a military patrol from the 12th Infantry Battalion, stationed at El Paraiso, Copan, arrested (Cynthia Lee Morin), a U.S. citizen, and (Augusto Giron Tovar) a Guatemalan citizen, near Copan ruins. Following the arrest, intelligence officers assigned to the same battalion took charge of the captives.

At 0930 on 11 June (Cynthia Lee Morin) was handed over by her captors to the San Pedro Sula National Investigation Directorate. (Augusto Giron Tovar) has not yet been released.

The members of the military patrol and the intelligence agents involved in the arrest of (Cynthia Lee Morin) and (Augusto Giron Tovar) have been called before the 12th Infantry Battalion's military court in an effort to determine who was responsible for this action, to discover why (Giron Tovar) is still missing and to permit them to respond to answer the charges of mistreatment and robbery brought by (Cynthia Lee Morin).

The armed forces command informs the people that it has issued strict orders to the command cadres and that the law will fall heavily on anyone who breaks it, thereby damaging the armed forces' reputation and violating constitutional rights and guarantees.

NICARAGUA

NEWS AGENCY INAUGURATES NEW FACILITY IN MEXICO

PA300250 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Tomorrow, the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, ANN, will inaugurate its first direct communications link with Managua in Mexico. The Soviet, Cuban and Vietnamese ambassadors to Mexico, as well as high-ranking officials representing President Lopez Portillos' government, will attend the ceremony.

This was reported to BARRICADA yesterday by Companero Carlos Garcia Castillo, general director of ANN which has been in operation for 33 months with the purpose of reporting the Sandinist revolution's advances to the world.

"By inaugurating our direct link with Mexico, which will operate 24 hours a day, we will tighten our ties with the Mexican people and government; that country, particularly its press, has opened its doors to us," said Garcia Castillo, who will travel to Mexico in the company of Companero Francisco Hernandez Segura, ANN assistant general director.

Garcia Castillo said in his interview for BARRICADA that ANN will pay $1,500 per month for use of the channel, which will represent a savings, as ANN has been transmitting its news items by telephone and telex, which are very expensive means of international communications.

First Direct Channel in Latin America

The ANN general director said that this will be the first direct channel to be established in Latin America and that it will shortly be used to establish a bureau in Costa Rica as well. ANN's first direct communications link was established 2 years ago with TASS, which relays news from Nicargua to the socialist countries.

The ANN bureau will be located at 307-B, Hamburg Street, Colonia Juarez, in Mexico City. A group of newsmen and teletypists, under the coordination of Companeros Maria Eugenia Saul and Antonio Peredo, has been in charge of this work since October 1980.

Other Guests at the Ceremony in Mexico

Some of ANN's guests at the inauguration ceremony will be Francisco Galindo Ochoa, general coordinator of social communications of the Mexican Presidency; the general directors of information at the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat; and leaders of the Latin American Journalists Federation and of the Association of Foreign Correspondents in Mexico.

Other people who have been invited are Carlos Fernando Chamorro, BARRICADA director; Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico; correspondents from Radio Havana of Cuba and Radio Venceremos of El Salvador, accredited to president Lopez Portillo's government; and newsmen in charge of the international sections of Mexico's leading daily newspapers.

Finally, Companero Garcia Castillo said that within 8 days the Mexican head of state and some of his administration's officials will visit the ANN bureau, which transmits from four to six dispatches to Managua every day. The main ANN editorial office in Managua transmits a daily average of 20 reports to Mexico's leading newspapers, magazines and radio stations.

NAVY LEADER TO MEET WITH HONDURAN OFFICER

PA300129 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The leaders of the Honduran and Nicaraguan naval forces will meet next month to analyze recent border incidents in the maritime region, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Puerto Cortes, located 300 km north of Tegucigalpa, has been tentatively mentioned as the site of the meeting. Puerto Cortes is Honduras' primary port, as well as the base for the Honduran naval force. Commander of the Navy Col Ruben Humberto Montoya will represent Honduras at the meeting.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it is possible that arrangements will be made at this meeting for another meeting between the commanders-in-chief of the two country's armed forces; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Brig Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

U.S. EMBASSY DOCUMENT SEEN AS 'SLANDEROUS'

PA300005 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] According to the U.S. State Department, the English-language document against the Sandinist revolution that is being distributed at the U.S. Embassy as a handout is not an official document issued by the U.S. Government.

This morning, Radio Informaciones [name of newscast] received a copy of the document from the U.S. Embassy's press department. The document contains statements that are slanderous and offensive to our revolutionary process.

According to a short note printed in one of the document's margins, this is not an official note from the U.S. Government but an informative note from the State Department regarding relations with Nicaragua. The document is dated April 1982. This means that it has been distributed at the U.S. Embassy for the past 3 months, a fact that represents an attack on the Sandinist revolution.

Although the State Department claims that this is not an official report, but a reference aid on U.S. relations with Nicaragua, the truth is that, as a result of the fact that it is being distributed at the embassy, the note could be construed as more official than not. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has made no comments on this matter thus far.

DANIEL ORTEGA TO VISIT FRANCE 12-13 JULY

PA282050 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, has accepted the official invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand to visit France on 12 and 13 July. Commander Ortega Saavedra will be accompanied by eight cabinet ministers, who will sign some economic and financial cooperation agreements that are being negotiated.

Ortega will meet with President Mitterrand, who will host a lunch at the Presidential Palace. He will also meet with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and other officials.

Weapons En Route From France

PA282052 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Today, Luis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, announced during a lecture on French policy in Latin America that shipments of 100 million francs in defensive weapons for Nicaragua have started. He said that these weapons are to help Nicaragua defend its national sovereignty, which is being threatened by those who are nostalgic for the previous regime and by those who act from abroad. Dr Alejandro Serrano Caldera, Nicaraguan ambassador to France, was present when Mermaz made the announcement.

WHEELOCK NOTES LONG-RANGE AGRARIAN PLANS

PA282005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government has announced that in 10 years 40 percent of Nicaragua's arable land will be in the hands of the peasants, who will work it individually or in cooperatives.

Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development minister, made the announcement over the weekend during a ceremony to distribute agrarian reform titles to peasants of cooperatives in Nandaime, 70 km east of Managua. The Sandinist official said that so far the revolutionary administration has distributed 45,000 manzanas (31,500 hectares) to agricultural workers. He warned that if the current rate of distributing land is continued, it would take 50 years to give to the peasants 2 million manzanas (1.4 million hectares) of good quality land, equivalent to 40 percent of the country's cultivable land.

He said that this is why agrarian reform must be promoted, so that the goal of distribution 1.4 million hectares to the peasants will be achieved. He added that this responsibility has been given to the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen (UNAG).

Wheelock also announced that the government will give more support and provide the necessary resources for UNAG to promote organization of the peasants for distribution of land parcels.

He explained that the land "returned to its legitimate owners" was confiscated from the Somoza family, its civilian and military allies, those who violated the law on the maintenance of order and security of the state, and landowners who had abandoned their estates or who had not adequately farmed them.

He noted that one farm turned over to 170 heads of families in Nandaime, called "Ojo de Agua," was confiscated from Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro Rappaccioli, who is described here as leader of the anti-Sandinist organization Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

PA291955 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] On his arrival in Managua yesterday, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that "Nicaragua has a serious chance of being elected a member of the UN Security Council." D'Escoto attended the second special period of sessions of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in New York.

The foreign minister told ANN [AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA] that he had taken advantage of the visit to the United Nations to ask for the international community's support of Nicaragua's candidacy to fill the Latin American seat to be left vacant by Panama in the Security Council. One of the resolutions issued by the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Havana, Cuba, at the end of May was to support Nicaragua's election as member of the UN Security Council.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that the Security Council elections will be held after the ordinary UN General Assembly scheduled for 21 September. "It is possible that we will go to the elections in mid-October" with the support and backing of the African, Arab, European, Asian and Latin American countries. "I think there is a very good atmosphere" to win the seat, he added. The UN Security Council, comprised of 15 members, has five members with veto power. They are the United States, France, China, The Soviet Union and Britain.

Regarding the participation of Nicaragua in the debate on disarmament, the foreign minister said that "Nicaragua supports an immediate freeze of the production of nuclear weapons as a first step to ending the arms race. Disarmament is an urgent necessity for all humankind. It is a matter of life and death for mankind," D'Escoto said. He added that "the interests of the peoples are above alleged security needs, hegemonic aspirations or senseless efforts at military superiority" and that "what the inhabitants of the world are facing today is more poverty and a greater chance of being the victims of a nuclear holocaust."

He explained that in his speech in the United Nations he proposed that "only by achieving disarmament can significant programs for the development of the peoples be implemented and negotiations for a new international economic order be begun."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that "it seems that the United States does not have any political desire to seriously undertake the task of disarmament." Some countries speak of security, D'Escoto said, but it is security to defend their economic and political interests. "Weapons are the brute force that they use against other peoples. Their security is not the same as ours, which is to defend our sovereignty," D'Escoto stressed.

He reiterated that Nicaragua will continue to struggle for peace and disarmament because it is a vital need of humankind. "This is the clamor of all the world which sees human existence in danger," he added.

Regarding the war situation in the Middle East due to the Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory, Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that some U.S. allies will strongly react against the Reagan administration if the Israeli bombings are not stopped. He said that the uncontrolled warmongering position of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig could lead to demonstrations against the United States in the coming days if it does not intervene and get Israel to stop attacking Lebanese cities.

COLOMBIA

M-19 GUERRILLAS STOP BUS, HARASS PASSENGERS

PA290451 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Cali -- A group of the self-styled 19 April Movement [M-19] intercepted a private bus a few hours ago and harassed the passengers. Three hooded members of the Juan Salvador Montoya Column attacked a bus of the Valle del Cauca Corp near Panamericano suburb. The bus was travelling from Cali to Jamundi. After harassing the passengers with revolutionary slogans, the three guerrillas fled, leaving M-19 pamphlets and propaganda. Authorities reported that the M-19 members only chanted slogans and did not hurt any of the passengers, all of whom were Valle del Cauca Corp workers.

MEXICO

HAIG RESIGNATION SHOWS FOREIGN POLICY DISARRAY

FL291830 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1712 GMT 29 Jun 82

[NOTIMEX editorial by Monica Candano Fierro of the Mexican Institute of Political Studies: "Haig's Resignation -- the Disarray in U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 29 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig reflects the state of disarray of U.S. foreign policy in recent times. In his resignation letter, Haig said his decision stemmed from the fact that his country's foreign policy had veered from the cautious course established by President Reagan at the onset of his administration. However, caution and moderation were not characteristic elements of General Haig's stance in the face of world problems. The former secretary of state's image had been tarnished ever since he hastened to take the reins of power when President Reagan was wounded. His attitude elicited strong dissatisfaction among members of the ruling team.

However, the appointment of a man like George Shultz does not guarantee a change in the orientation of U.S. foreign policy. The new official has links with certain groups whose guidelines are defined by constant confrontation with the Soviet Union and open pressure on the Third World. These antecedents do not represent a good omen for peace and world cooperation. In any case, Shultz' appointment stems from a desire to reaffirm U.S. foreign policy by consolidating the views of the men in the administration in order to make it more effective. Finally, although it cannot be said that this change in U.S. policy represents a possible modification, it could be part of a strategy to mend relations with Latin America.

SURINAME

BRIEFS

SOUTH KOREA AGREEMENT -- Paramaribo, Suriname, June 28, CANA -- Suriname today signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement with South Korea. The deal makes provision for cooperation in the exploitation of natural resources and the exchange of scientific and technical information. The plan, initialled in Paramaribo by Suriname's foreign minister, Dr Harvey Naarendorp, and the South Korean ambassador, Mun Hui-chol, additionally provides for promotion of joint undertakings between state enterprises. Dr Naarendorp said: "(Developing countries) should now urgently move from the formula of broad principles and programmes to the actual implementation of concrete measures of cooperation in trade, finance, technology and other fields." He called for cooperation, "on the basis of mutual support and solidarity, rather than on consideration of narrow national interest or short-term benefit." [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 28 Jun 82 FL]